there was a feeling on both sides of the chamber that perfect use had been made of a rare opportunity.

Mr. Vest's Speech.

Mr. President, the Speech of the United States and the desired of the United States was in a death of the speech of the United States was in a death of the Speech of the United States was in a death of the Speech of the United States was in a death of the Speech of the United States was in a death of the Speech of the United States was in a death of the Speech of the United States was in a death of the Speech of the United States was in a death of the Speech of the United States was in a death of the Speech of the United States was in a death of the Mr. Mr. President of the United States was in a death of the Mr. Mr. President of the United States was in a death of the Mr. Mr. President of the

ssue.
Mr. Hill—Mr. President—
Mr. President pro tem—Does the senator
rom Missouri yield to the senator from New

York.

Mr. Vest—Certainly.

Mr. Will.—I have stated distinctly that, in the committee of the whole, on several occasions. I did not vote upon some of the motions. In the senate I voted distinctly for free wool.

Mr. Vest—Mr. President if my soul were burning with enthusiasm for free raw material. If I could not rest at night because the democratic party was going to its death by putting a duty upon free raw material. I should stand on no parliamentary technicalities, as the committee of the whole or the open senate, but I would rush here at the peril of my life to put myself on record for this great cardinal, elementary doctrine. The yeas and nays were called, and the senator from New York admits that he declined to vote for free wool, and yet the wool and woolen schedule is the palladium of protection, the citadel of the protectionist in this tariff question.

LEVELAND'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

CLEVELAND'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

LEVELAND'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

Mr. President. We are told by his excellency the president of the United States, in language so emphatic that it can not be added to in that respect, and which has been read by the senator from New York, that no modification of this doctrine shall be made in regard to free raw material: that the imposition of any duty, however small, upon raw material is an abandonment of the teachings and doctrines of the democratic party; yet in 1887 Mr. Cicveland sent a message to congress in which he said:

"The radical reduction of the duties imposed on raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is, of course, an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now inid upon such product as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve besilies to largely reduce the revenue."

It is apparent that the president at that time did not consider the modification of the duties upon raw material to be a crime against the principles of the democratic party, as he now declares in the letter from which the senator from New York had read. My colleague (Mr. Cockreil) hands to me the ietter of acceptance of the president in which he says:

"Recognizing these truths, the national democracy will seek by the application of just and on a my material contents."

cockrell) hands to me the letter of acceptance of the president, in which he says:

"Recognizing these truths, the national democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equatize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests, cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field where prosperous and diversited American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence. Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of free raw material should be accorded to our manufactures, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade." necessary tariff burdens, rather than the pre-

recessary tarm ourdens. Father than the pre-cipitation of free trade."

This was the letter of acceptance of 1892, yet we are told now by the president of the United States that the bare contemplation of a reduc-tion in the duties imposed upon raw materials is perify to the democratic party and an attack upon its fundamental doctrines.

ABUSE OF EXECUTIVE FOWER.

Mr. President, the time has come for plain speaking in regard to the matter now pressing itself upon the people of the United States. I have been the consistent friend of the present occupant of the executive chair. I defended him in the senate when his friends could be counted upon the tingers of one hand. I shall continue to defend him so long as I believe that his aims and objects are in consonance with the success of the democratic party, which I believe necessary to the glory and honor of this country. But the democratic party is greater than any man. It survived Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and it will outlive Grover Cleveland. He does not embody all the democracy and all the tariff reform of this country. He has no right to disregard the spirit of the constitution. He has no right to trample upon the sensibilities and obligations of other members of his party, for any purpose whatever. When it reaches the limit of self-respect. I shall consider myself fettered by no other obligations than those of my conscience and my duty to the country.

Where does the president of the United States find his right, by private letter or personal appeal, to influence the legislation of congress? The constitution of the United States gives him the right and imposes upon him the duty to give congress information as to the condition of the Union, and to suggest such measures of legislation as he may deem just and expedient. When our fathers declared that there should be three great co-ordinate departments of this government, absolutely independent of each other, did they mean that the president of the United States, by the use of patronage, by the shadow of the great office, the greatest upon earth, which the people have given him, should in the teeth of the constitution, put into the hands of conference upon matters in dispute between the two houses, a personal appeal to his poets friends to stand by the six seven has upon ABUSE OF EXECUTIVE POWER.

fr. President, that portion of the letter lich has struck me with more alarm than ything I have heard during the course of my blic life, since the declaration of war besen the states thirty years ago, is the states int by the president that it was impossible, thou treason to the party to which we been thou treason to the party to which we been without perfect to the principles which profess, that a bill, adopted solemaby one branch of the name of the name of the profess. The present the learned and witty before the learned and grave.—Montaigns.

VEST AND CLEVELAND, the votes of his political associates. If that can be done by the president of the United States, what becomes of the theory of the constitution that each department of the government shall in its sphere be independent of all the others? What becomes of our boasted republican institutions, any freedom from all except the limitations of the constitution? If the president can do this, he can send his cabinet ministers to us, he can use his executive patronnee over us, he can do as was done in regard to the silver question, punish recalcitrant democratic senators who did not accept his views in regard to the free coinage of silver.

But what mockery it is to talk of a full and

Washington, July 21.—"I use but a mild expression when I say it struck me with infinite amazement."

These words were uttered by Mr. Vest (dem., Mo.) in the senate yesterday in reference to the letter written by President Cleveland to Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.), of tariff bill fame, and which was read in the house on Thursday. Mr. Vest spoke for about twenty minutes, and when he sat down there was a feeling on both sides of the chamber that perfect use had been made of a remeasure concentration.

Geth is views in regard to the free coinage of silver.

But what mockery it is to talk of a full and rece conference when one conferes has in his pocket at the time when he goes into conference the wind the instructions, of the president of the United States as to what shall president of the Unit

chamber, and denounce them for making weak and covarily compromises and concessions. What was the situation with which we were confronted?

We knew that the overwhelming voice of the democratic party in the United States was in favor of the repeal of the McKinley act and the lessening of duties imposed by that legislation. We knew that the country had been carried upon that issue. We realized that we were instructed above all things, to relieve the country from inordinate taxation imposed by the McKinley act. We were confronted with the alternative of going back to our people and saying to them we were utterly incapable of carrying out the instructions of our party or of making an improvement upon the McKinley act, and which lessened the duties imposed upon the people. What was our duty? That was the question presented to me. When the president of the United States says in his letter that we have now the power to pass any law we please. I beg most respectfully to take issue with him. All the world knows now, without elaboration of detail, that it was impossible to pass the Wilson bill as it came from the house of representatives. All the world knows now, unless it chooses to believe a falsehood, willfully, that the only possibility of enacting anything in place of the McKinley act is to accept the measure which, after four months of such toil, responsibility and harassing service as I shall never endure again, has been sent to the house of representatives.

When the president, secure in the White House, reads to us a lecture about our cowardity surrender, does he realize the circumstances which surrounded us? Does he know that we were confronted with the alternative of taking this or of giving my acquiescence to the McKinley act remaining upon the statute book. I did not hesitate for one instant. I should like to see free coal, free iron ore, free lead, free zinc, free lumber, free wool, but if I can not get all, I shall take what I can get, and trust that a time may come more propitious when the people of the

the people of the United States will go further in the direction of tariff reform.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

Mr. President for us to be told now, after what we have endured and suffered, after libel, slander, calumny in all its black tortuous details, that we, who were tariff reformers before the president commenced his phenomenal career, are false to this great truth, is beyond limit of human endurance, and for one I shall protest most vehemently against it. A traveler who toils up his weary course along the mountain side knows that he can not reach the summit in a single hour or day. He is confronted by some marble cliff, by some icy glacier, and must by strategy make his way around; but if animated by the certainty that he must succeed at last, he will eventually stand upon the highest peak and then look back upon the toil and danger as anxious memories. I hope that the time may come when the full fruit of my hopes in regard to tariff reform may be witnessed, but until I can get a better bill I shall take such measures as can be enacted by the congress of the United States, and I shall not receive my instructions frem any other source in regard to my duties as a conferce than from the senate. No president, no administration, has the right to dictate to me what I shall consider to be my duty to the people of Missouri and to the United States. I do not care to go further into what is at best

what I shall consider to be my duty to the people of Missouri and to the United States. I do not care to go further into what is at best an unpleasant task. I do not care to state more now than that the bill as it is before the senate will, in my judgment, become a law, or the McKinley act will remain upon the statute book. I wish it were otherwise, but I shall not hesitate to go back to those who have entrusted me with the responsibility which I now bear, and say to them, under all the circumstances, as a democrat and a tariff reformer, I did the best I could.

Mr. Aldrich—Before the senator from Missouri sits down I should like to ask him a que = tion.

THE CLEVELAND LETTER.

Mr. Vest—Certainly.

THE CLEVELAND LETTER.

Mr. Aldrich—Does the senator from Missouri desire the senate to understand that the democratic managers of the conference on the part of the senate were not aware of the existence of the president's letter of instruction for the seventeen days which elapsed from the 2d of July until the 19th?

Mr. Vest—I speak only for myself. I never heard of the letter until it was read yesterday in the house of representatives. I had no more idea of its existence than I nave now of what is being transacted in Asia Minor or Africa. I say, in addition, and I neglected to state it, that I was under the impression at the time these amendments were offered that the president of the United States and the secretary of the treasury were fully cognizant of their nature. I knew personally that the secretary of the treasury knew the difficulties which we were encountering, and that he urged us to secure the passage of some bill in piace of the McKinley act, and that he agreed with me that the greatest disaster possible that could come to this country would be the failure of the democratic party to enact a tariff bill in this congress. When, therefore, this lotter, placing upon the senate of the United States the odium of having framed this bill and departed from the cardinal principles of the democratic party, was made public. I use but a mild expression when I say it struck me with infinite amazement.

I am not here, Mr. President, to defend or

when I say it struck me with infinite amazement.

I am not here, Mr. President, to defend or attack the administration, but I am here to defend the rectitude of my motives and those of my colleagues in what we have done. I shall not make the speech which was made by the senator from New York (Mr. Hill) in defense of the president, It reminded me of a desperate murder case I tried in my early life when I was compeled to plead the abnormal and unnatural moral depravity of my client to such an extent that he was incapable of committing crime. [Laughter.] After I cleared him he came to me and said: "I am obliged to you for having gotten me off, but I would rather go to the penitentiary for life than to hear that speech again." [Laughter.]

Safety Fly Wheels.

Since the recent tests of connor wound with wire, machinists have been trying the same principle to winding big fly wheels with paper. It was hands of conferees, instructed to have a full and free conference upon matters in dispute between the two houses, a personal appeal to his party friends to stand by his views upon any public question? Mrs. Adams, the wife of the second president of the United States, in some memoirs which can be obtained in the congressional library, gives a quaint reason why the capitol was placed at one end of Pennsylvania avenue and the White House at the other. It was, said that good lady, to prevent the president from exercising undue influence upon the deliberations of congress.

But, Mr. President, in a conference cannot be almost impossible to create a fracture in the wire-bound connon with the heaviest of explosives. The reason that the same plan is being applied to fly wheels is undoubtedly because so many wheels have burst during the past few years. Instead of winding with wire, however, the idea it was, said that good lady, to prevent the president from exercising undue influence upon the deliberations of congress.

But, Mr. President, in a conference committee, where the conference, the president of have a full and free conference, the president of the United States has deliberately injected his personal appeal and personal opinion, in order in advance, to influence the vote upon a measure on which, under his oath and the obligations of the constitution, he is at last to pass. He is a part of the law-making power of this government, but his functions begin only after the houses of congress. Unswerved and uninfluenced by the executive or the judiciary, have passed upon the question placed before them. The president of the United States, without waiting until the constitution places this duty upon him, in a private letter to the chairman of the conference. When the speed runs up with great value letter to the house of representatives, throws his personal authority, the weight of his great office, his hold upon the American poople, into the scales and demands from the senate that it shall accede to his views in regard to tariff reform, or that we virtually shall be unable to enter into any canvass upon a bill such as we think meets the demands and exigencies of the hour.

COERCING CONGRESS.



[Copyright, 1994, by the Author.] There had been no rain on Dancing

Branch for nearly two months. Capt. Twitchell was greatly conerned about his corn and also his coton. The corn would not ear well nor the cotton make good bolls, unless water were forthcoming in some shape before many days. He was likewise at this time greatly troubled about his only daughter. He hardly knew which of his worries was the greater. Yet there was a difference. He knew just then of no way by which he could conrol Jupiter Pluvius, yet he could-or hought he could-control his daughter. Nisby. Nisby, it may be said, was

the local interpetation of Sophonisba. "If the cussed crops do go up," he soliloquized, "I reckon we'll have to stand the racket somehow. But, by mighty:"-this was the captain's favorite oath-"by mighty, sir! If John Henry Padget marries Nisby Twitchell 'thout my consent he'll get up airlier and stay up longer than nost fools of his heft usually do."

But, in the nature of things, there were sundry protests and plottings

against the parental flat.
"I declare!" said Nisby, during one of the stolen interviews down at the captain's spring house, which the persistency of John Henry had brought about when his adored one went after water, "I don't know what we'd better do. Paw'd as soon see me marry the Old Feller himself as you, John Henry. I reely can't see what makes him so set aginst ye."

"I'll tell you why, Nisby. It's pure, derned mulishness, if he is your paw. But don't you worry. I've studied it all over and I've thought up a scheme worth two of his yet. If ever'thing works out well, your father may possibly save his cotton, but he's bound to lose his girl, sure as God made little apples!"

"I always know'd you was smart, John Henry," and Nisby, under the glow of this confession, allowed her lover to kiss her without boxing his ears, after the most approved Dancing Branch manner. "Tell me what you're up to, anyhow.'

"Now, Nisby, never you mind. All you've got to do is to stay right at ome until you hear from me again." "You know I ain't never 'lowed to

go anywhere sence me and you been talkin'. Pa, he keeps as close a watch as if I was gold and he was 'feared some one would steal me, and ma, she hardly ever shets her eyes at night. Ever'-time I turns over she'll holler put: 'That you, Nisby?' and when I don't answer, she'll come and feel to see if I'm in the bed."

"Y-o-u, Nisby!" now came in shrill feminine tones from the direction of the captain's house. "Where be you?" "Now, John Henry, you skip," said Nisby, submitting to another Dancing Branch caress. "That's maw. She'll be down here soon's I answer."

The young man vanished in the surrounding bushes, while Nisby, taking up her pail of water, proceeded toward the house, sending on ahead of her the

"I'm a comin', maw." A few days later on the news flew

up and down Daneing Branch that Prof. Drydapper, the famous government expert, was about to visit that region in order to test some of his peculinr theories in regard to producing rain by artificial means. The professor, it was said, had recently been deluging the people of southern and vestern Texas, and now proposed to show the folks in middle Georgia how to bamboozle nature into tears with a lew chemicals artistically applied. "By mighty, sir!" quoth the captain.

"I don't believe the man can construct decent sprinkle." But the more he looked at his shriv-

eling corn and cotton, the less skeptical he grew. Presently it was



A LETTER BY SPECIAL MESSENGER. innounced that Prof. Drydapper would nake his first bow-so to speak-be- I had ever thing ready, so while you fore a Dancing Branch audience on alls was down to the barn, me and

apt. Twitchell's farm. About that time Nisby received a etter by special messenger and ting down and looking about disconurtively conveyed, that seemed to solately. out her in high good humor. She would explain nothing to anybody, but went about the house as chirripy Drydapper is coming to-morrow. Let's and frisky as a squirrel in nutting go in to breakfast. Gettin' married is time. Previously she had been rather | bard work, and I'm hongry, too."

noody and preoccupied. "Can't see what's come over the rirl," said her father. "If that John did finally arrive he brought a veritalenry was about. I should say he was

ble cloudburst in his wake. Dancing 'esponsible." Branch bottoms were overflowed, and But, though Mr. Padget had not at last accounts, the captain had seen seen on Dancing Branch for, as striven to negotiate with the professome expressed it, "a month of Sun- sor for a spell of dry weather. lays," his absence was more than replaced to the captain's mind by an igent of the great Drydapper. By the time the latter had finished explaining and persuading, Capt. Twitchell and agreed to give up his big barn down in the Branch bottom for the no more. purpose of furthering the professor's

ud-compelling operations. "Mind you though," stipulated the religion they're hiding It's their age, rudent captain, "if the rain don't Them Oldham girls is getting on. come, that feller has got to pay me for the use of my barn."

he use of my barn."

—Bilks—"My wife thinks there is no Late one afternoon the great Dryono in the world like me." Gilks—"Of lapper arrived with a negro, a mule, a course. The human race is not as bad sovered wagon tightly closed and a some would make out." -- Detroit wemendous air of mystery and impor-

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

tance. He drove straight to the big barn in the bottom and instructed his darky to close the doors. Shortly he -Re-"May I kiss this dainty hand?" She-"O, yes, if it will give any pleascame out and took a sage survey of the ure. But where do I come in?"-Boston ieavens, with the air of a Solomon who held the clerk of the weather con--Tom-"You say Dickey Wells has tinually at his beck and call. He was

been stricken stone blind?" Jerry-"Yes; he fell in love with Miss Hardsmall of stature, yet of great-not to say terrible-dignity. In fact, his digface, the heiress, last week.-Boston Courier. -"How many foreign languages carl

your wife speak?" "Three-French, German and the one she talks to the baby."—Tit-Bits.

—The earliest known attempt at an

to be made in secret down at the big barn that night. All that he could be explanation of the rainbow was made by Aristotle. It was along the line of "By morning, look out for signs of modern scientific investigation. rain. You had all better go to bed; -"How about your cousin Fred?"
"O, we are as good as engaged. Yesbut if you will hang round that barn it might be safer to bring your umterday he told mamma he was tired of brellas. There is no knowing what

nity was so overpowering that Capt. Twitchell completely neglected to let

the professor know of his intentions

His professional preparations were

cism asserted itself for a moment.

TOOK A SAGE SURVEY OF THE HEAVENS.

likewise the itch of an unsatisfied de-

sire, finally grew ungovernably rest-

lady. She determined to witness Dry-

This she did: while, unconscious of

watched and nodded at a little distance

amid the crowd. The hours passed

The professor had forbidden lights

or fires, as being inimical to his suc-

cess. The captain and his wife staved

When morning at last peeped over

The crowd poured in, to find only

"Bras is own cousin to John Henry,"

thought the captain, growing suspi-

clous at once. "Hello, old woman!" he

added, noticing his wife at last.

But the old lady was making double-

quick tracks for the house. The cap-

tain followed. A couple met them

smilingly at the door. It was Sophon-

"What be you a-doin' here?" de-

nanded the captain of the young man.

"Swindled out'n rain and daughter.

too," groaned the captain, while the

get Nisby, so I got Cousin Bras and his

hired nigger man to fix up like Bras

was Drydapper; the scheme took bet-

ter'n I egspected, owin' to the drought.

Nisby, we slipped off'n got married."

"Fooled!" grumbled the captain, sit-

"Never mind, paw," said Nisby en-

So matters were gradually smoothed

out, and when the genuine Drydapper

Some people are never satisfied.

Suppressing Evidence.

Oldhams is gitten to be regular agnos-

tics. They don't keep the family Bible on the center table in the best room

Aunt Ann Eliza-Well, 'tisn't their

religion they're hiding It's their age.

Truth.

Aunt Sarah Jane-I b'lieve them

couragingly. "The real, all-wool

whetting their tempers with delay.

slowly, yet the people remained.

there and fetch your paw back.

up to, anyhow."

sat up all night.

side the barn.

negro.

open the barn doors.

over about Three Forks.

Where's Nisby?"

isba and John Henry.

er. "If you don't-"

to say more just then.

got the better of prudence.

regarding the rent.

may happen-see?"

humbug." said he.

got to say was:

eating in restaurants." - Fliegende Blatter. And he withdrew, magnificent in his -Sharpe-"My boy, don't wear a impenetrability. But, when relieved yachting cap, when you can't box the compass." Guffy-"H'm! Why do you of the oppressiveness of the professor's presence, the captain's natural skeptiwear a silk hat when we know you couldn't set up a stove-pipe?"-Harper's

"I half-believe he is a large-sized Bazar. -"Is Spooney's wife a good house But later on, when they told him keeper?" "Well, I should say so. Why, that half the population of Dancing he has to keep a private detective to Branch was squatting, sitting and watch his clothes so he can tell where standing around his barn, curiosity to find them. She's so tidy."-Tit-Bits. -"Why do you sign your name J. John B. B. B. Bronson?" asked Hawk-"Old woman," he said, "you keep an John B. B. B. Bronson?" asked Hawk-eye on Nisby here, and I'll just run kins. "Because it is my name," said Bronson. "I was christened by a min-

ister who stuttered."-Life's Calendar. -"Don't you consider Miss Bonby rather dull?" said one society man. "Well," replied another, "after the manner in which she cut you this morning I can't say that I do."—Washington Star.

--Sadirn--"You say Reckless has sealed his doom?" Cooley--"Yes: I just saw him liek an envelope which con-tained a letter asking Miss Bossall to marry him."—Boston Courier.
—Hills—"How is Brown making out

as an amateur photographer?" Hulls-About \$100 out, but he is going to keep on until he makes one picture that will be recognizable."-N. Y. World. -Visitor-"Well. Tommy, do you

think you will ever be president of the United States?" Tommy-"O, I dunno. Mebbe I'll try for it after I get too old to be a pitcher."-Indianapolis Journal.
-"That's the most loudly dressed

down there and see what that fool is young man I ever saw," said one girl to another, in church. "The one in the cream-colored coat?" "The one with So the captain disappeared, but did vivid yellow shoes that squeak."not return. Mrs. Twitchell, feeling Washington Star. -"What's the matter with your face?

less.
"Dear suzz." she complained. "What Have you had a fight?" "O. no! But my barber owes me three francs which can be a-keepin' the captain so? In he refuses to pay, and I am about to leave town, so I made him shave me generally, he never stays out later than eight o'clock. Put on your bonnet and six times in the last three days."-Le shawl, Nisby, and we'll jest step down -Mrs. McPhiz-"Tell me. doctor, is

The girl obeyed and the two hurried there any danger of becoming insane toward the bottom. On the way Nisby by using complexion bleaches?" Dr. complained that her head was hurting Blunt-"None at all. When a woman her worse. She had invented a prudent begins to use them she is about as crazy headache previously. She was allowed as it is ever possible for her to be."to return on condition of her going im-Boston Transcript. -One rainy day last week, Jones, mediately to bed. Sundry blue and red flashes through the cracks in the

being in a hurry to get home, took a barn completely conquered the old street car. There was a big crack in the roof of the car through which the dapper's combat with nature if she rain fell and ran down the back of his neck, so he asked the urbane conductor: "What's the matter with this car? the vicinity of his wife, the captain Does it do this way always?" sir, only when it rains,"-Texas Sift-

> YANKEE DOODLE IN INDIA. An English Drummer Boy's Deed of Dar-

ing in Lucknow Continual exposure to danger breeds on, however, risking rheumatism, and coolness. The soldier who nervously dodges the first bullet that whistles past his head becomes indifferent to the eastern hills upon this sleepy and the fiftieth. Men under steady fire for peevish audience, there was neither hours, with comrades dead and dving any sign of rain in the sky nor life inabout them, are callous and self-collected. At the taking of the Shah "I said he was a humbug," exclaimed Nujeef, in Lucknow, by the English. the captain, as he wrathfully burst the commandant found it necessary to signal to the English force at the Residency to make known his position. For the mule and wagon. Inside the last this purpose an adjutant, a sergeant were some empty boxes. But there and Drummer Ross, a boy only about was no Drydapper and likewise no twelve years old and small for his years climbed to the top of the dome of the "I believe that's Bras Newman's Shah Nujeef by means of a rope ladder. mule and wagin," said one man from

There, with the regimental color of the Ninety-third and a feather bonnet on the tip of the staff, they signalled to the Residency, and the little drummer sounded the regimental call on a bugle which he had learned to play.

The signal was seen, and was answered from the Residency by the lowering of a flag three times. But the enemy on the Badshahibagh also saw the signalling and the daring adventurers on the dome, and turned their guns on them, sending several round shots quite close them.

"Nisby Twitchell!" cried the moth-Their object being gained, our men descended: but little Ross ran up the "Egscuse me, marm." interrupted John Henry, "Sophonisby Padget is ladder again like a monkey, and holdher name now. Parson Green, he maring on to the spire of the dome with his left hand waved his feather-bonnet ried us 'long about three hour and a half ago."
"Well, I never!" exclaimed Mrs. defiantly about his head.

Then he sounded the regimental call second time, and followed that by Twitchell, but she was too overcome the call known as "The Cock of the North," which he sounded as a blast of defiance to the enemy. When he was neighbors behind him began to grin peremptorily ordered to come down from his dangerous position he did so, "Well," argued John Henry, "you but not before he had sung, waving his fo'ced me to study up some plan to bonnet all the time:

There's not a man beneath the moon. Nor lives in any land he. That hasn't heard the pleasant tune Of "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

In cooling drinks and clipper ships The Yankee has the way shown. On land and sea 'tis he that whips Old Bull and all creation When little Ross reached the parapet at the foot of the dome, he turned to

the lieutenant, saluted him, and said: "Ye ken, sir, I was born when the regiment was in Canada, when my mother was on a visit to an aunt in the states, and I could not come down till I had sung 'Yankee Doodle' to make my American cousins envious when

they hear of the deeds of the Ninetythird. "Won't the Yankees feel jealous when they hear that the littlest drummer-boy in the regiment sang 'Yankee Doodle under a hail of fire on the dome of the highest mosque in Lucknow?"—Youth's Companion.

Paying a Compliment. Dibbs (who has been waiting in his friend's studio)-Ah, here you are at

last. Your dog has been paying a good compliment to that bit of scenic minting. I had to drive the little beggar off. Dauber (agreeably surprised)-What

was he doing?
"O, he mistook that river for rea vater, and he started lapping it! Bythe by, what river does it represent?" (Savagely) - "River be hanged! That isn't a river, it's a prairle fire! Where's that dog?" - Tit Bits FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

-Bananas and Oranges. -Cut oranges in half and remove pulp with a spoon; mix with sliced bananas, and dust with

powdered sugar and nutmeg. - Home. -Corn Omelette.-Boil six ears of corn; when cold, grate from the cob and season with salt: beat yolks of five eggs and adl a gill of cream, mixing thoroughly, then stir into the corn. Beat the whites stiff and stir into the batter as lightly as possible. Butter the frying pan, and when hot stir in the batter and fry quickly.-Ohio Farmer.

-Use part brown bread in making sandwiches, and if these are cut in triangles or other small forms, they will be the better relished. Celery, hardboiled eggs. olives, cheese, jelly, spiced currents, pickled cabbage and salads of various kinds are excellent. Juicy fruits are an addition to one's luncheon. A jar of canned sauce, juicy and acid, will taste well and quench thirst.

-Lemon Sirup.-Take the Juice twelve fresh lemons, grate the rind of six in it (remember not to use the white of rind as it is very bitter), let it stand over night, then take six pounds of white sugar and make a thick sirup. When it is cool strain the juice into it, and squeeze as much oil from the grate rind as will suit the taste. A tablespoon of sirup in a goblet of cold water will make a delicious drink on a hot day.-Farm. Field and Fireside.

-It is time that "string" beans, as they are called, should go out of existence, now that tender varieties needing no "stringing" have come into use. These are greatly improved for eating. if after the end is broken off they ar sliced in long, thin slices not much thicker than straws, before cooking. They will then only need to boil fifteen or twenty minutes to be tender, juley and delicious. Try it: it is a hint from the French whose ways of cooking are daintier than ours .- Farm Journal.

-Bread Meringue.-Beat well yolks of four eggs. Add gradually one cup of granulated sugar, beating all the while, and the grated rin 1 of a lem sa. Moisten one pint of bread crumbs with one quart of milk and pour over the eggs and sugar. Mix well, and balts in a molern oven. Make a maringue of the whites of two eggs, and four tablespoons of powdered sugar, and brown in a quick oven. With cake crumbs use the yolks of two eggs and half a cup of granulated sugar.-Housekeeper.

-Huckleberry Shortcake. -One quart huckleberries; four cups flour; two cupmilk: two eggs: two tablespoonfuls butter, or one tablespoonful butter and one tablespoonful cottolene: two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Sift the salt with the flower and baking pow der, chop in the shortening ald the milk and the beaten eggs, and mix quickly to a light dough. Roll out two sheets to fit a baking pan making one sheet quarter of an inch, the other half an inch thick. Lay the thinner in the greased pan, spread the berries thickly over it, sprinkle with sugar, and lay on he upper crust. Bake about twenty ninutes.—Harper's Bazar.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MONEY.

Carly American Coins Took Odd Shapes-A Notable Collection. The collection of coins, or more exetly speaking, the articles which have passed for money in different countries and in different ages of the world, at the national museum is a complete one and well repays one for a visit. The earliest American coins are believed to ave been those made by Cortez b permission of the Spanish government and were issued about the time of the leath of Columbus, which occurred in 1506. They are of copper, and on the one side is a representation of the Pillars of Hercules." Next in point I time comes the money for Bermuda. hich was minted in England. These oins are of copper, of the value of a hilling and sixpence, and on one face the picture of a hog, hence it is known as the "hog money." The early ettlers of these islands found so many f these animals roaming about that hey used it to mark the coin. Only one sixpence and two shilling pieces of his money is believed to exist and oth are owned in Boston. Among the oldities of the collection is the 'knife money" of the Chinese, used about the commencement of the hristian era. The pieces are chaped something like a razor, about six inches long, are of copper. and worth about eight cents. "Ring which was used by the early Gauls and iritons. In those days, as there were no banks and safe deposit companies, it was the fashion to earry all one's wealth upon one's person. The amount was wrought into ornaments of various lesigns, but of a fixed standard of veight, and were frequently made in two or three parts, which could be

money" is another curious variety. readily separated and used as change But coins of the different metals have not been the only articles which have een used as money. Salt molded into bricks of a fixed size and weight is used in countries where this necessity of life is hard to obtain and far more valuable to the people than any metal no matter how precious. Ten, pressed into squares, is used very largely in Siberia, and the price of this commodity regulates the price of every thing else. Tobacco was the money in the Virginia colony, and the New E. glanders were so hard up for something to use in exchange that corn, codfish and peas served as a medium. Good lead bullets paid many a debt in revoutionary times, though in a number of the colonies copper had been coined. The shells which are used as money by the south sea islanders and in parts of Africa form an important exhibit at the museum, and the study of the money of the world as represented there gives an excellent idea of the de gree of civilization which nations have attained.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Flavored With Cologne.

It is no secret that the Franch culin ary expert employs cau de cologne to produce with other essences that sub tle, mysterious, but delicious flavor often tasted in fruit salads and other cookery confections. In the genuine ologne there is a compressed extract of rosemary and lemon thyme. Here is a real French dessert: Put in a salad bowl a layer of chopped ice well powdered with sugar, and upon this a layer of bananas; again a handful of chapped ice and sigar, and after this bananas, repeating till the bowl is bananas, repeating till the bowl is as full as required. Pour upon the fruit a wine glass of white wine and one of water, in which you have dipped a lump of sugar that has absorbed three drops of almond essence, and another that has absorbed three drops of gens line can de cologne.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE FARMING WORLD.

A NEW INSECTICIDE.

Thought to Be More Effective and Desir able Than Paris Green.

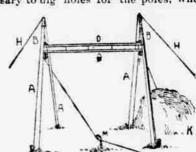
A new and important discovery in the domain of pomology has been made by F. C. Moulton, of the gypsy moth commission, Malden, Mass. Arsenate of lead was the substance used which was prepared by dissolving 11 ounces of acetate of lead and 4 ounces of arsenate of sods in 150 gallons of water. These substances quickly dissolve and form arsenate of lead, a fine white powder which is lighter than paris green and while being fully as effective in its operation in destroying insect life is far preferable for several reasons. If by any means the mixture happens to be used stronger than necessary to destroy insect life, even three or four times the necessary strength, it in no wise injures the foliage of the plants upon which it is sprayed. This is a great thing in its favor, for frequently in using paris green for potato beetle larvæ and for the codlin worms, as much injury results from the poison burning the foliage as would result from the insect if let alone.

This is a better insecticide than paris green under all circumstances and for all insects, says Prof. Fernald. It has the advantage of being readily seen on the leaves, so that one can tell at a glance which have and have not been sprayed, which is often of great convenience. Being lighter than paris green, it does not settle so quickly, and, as a result, can be distributed more evenly over the foliage. A great objection to the use of paris green is the liability of using an overdose, and thereby injuring the foliage of the plants sprayed. With the arsenate of lead, it can be used, if necessary, in the proportion of 25 pounds to 150 gallons of water without injury to the foliage. Prof. Fernald advises the addition of 2 quarts of glucose, or if that cannot be obtained 2 quarts of molasses to each 150 gallons of water, used for the purpose of causing the insecticide to adhere to the leaves. He says the experiments last season show that the insecticide will remain on the trees for a long time, even after quite heavy rains, and we infer, prove effective. The cost of these chemicals is given at 8 cents per pound for arsenate of soda and 14 cents for acetate of lead, at wholesale. It should be borne in mind that these substances are all poisonous, and should be used with as great care as paris green.

TO MAKE A HAYRICK.

A Simple Contrivance Which Saves Lots of Labor.

The cut represents how to make a saving in labor at hay making. AAAA are four poles 32 feet long. They may be made of 4x4 material and spliced. BB are 4x4 and 4 feet long. DD are two timbers 4x4 and 20 feet long. fastened together with five one-half-inch bolts 12 inches long. A pulley for inch rope is under B and F a trip block for a hay carrier. Any hay carrier that will work on a 4x4 may be used. About 100 feet of inch rope is required, which should run from the top of the poles AA to a stack K. It is unnecessary to dig holes for the poles; when



moving the rigging, move but one pole

at a time. The load of hay must be outside of the poles under F, as shown in the cut. To unload, from 20 to 30 tons of hay must be put in a rick or 8 tons in a stack. In the center of BB a round groove is cut and a yoke made of threequarter-inch rod passes over BB and down through the 4x4 D. This may be put together on the ground and raised with a team of horses. When the derrick is on the ground drive a small stake in the ground at the end of each pole to prevent slipping when being raised. M is a stake with pulley for a rope to run from pulley under B for the horse to pull the hay up by. AA is fastened at the top end with a bolt. B is fastened to AA with bolts. I have used such a rigging for two years with great success.-Eddie Richardson, in Farm and Home.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

For fine flavor, the Alpine bush strawberry is hard to beat. Why don't you try the high bush

blueberry (huckleberry)? It submits easily to cultivation. SAWDUST is not a bad mulching material for fruit trees and small fruits,

especially after it has been used for bedding horses. For smut in sweet corn there is no known preventive except the removal and destruction of every smutty plant,

and the use of uninfected soil and OUR favorite radishes are the quick-

growing turnip-shaped sorts. Chartiers, called by Gardening the best of radishes, has never given us satisfactory results. We sometimes have had radishes on our table that were grown from seed sown in open ground less than twenty days before.

For wood lice in frames Garden Work gives the following remedy: Wrap a little dry hay loosely around a boiled potato and place it in a small flower pot, lay the pot on its side within the frame at night, and in the morning the wood lice will be found hidden in the hay. Shake them out into boiling water. A number of these baits, and perseverance in settling them, will soon lear the frame.

The most practical and satisfactory method of dehorning a calf when quite young is to remove the button-like, semi-horny substance with an in-

Dehorning Young Calves.

strument known as the trephine, which is constructed for the purpose of cutting out circular sections of bone without injury to the underlying soft tissues. By this method the horn is removed with its foundation and the brain is denuded of its bony covering for a short period, but no horny of crescence will appear to disfigure the head of the matured animal, as an happen when other methods are made the opening caused by the taphine will become obligated in the cape.